

Equilibrium-Reduction of Ceria-based Materials for Solar Fuel Production

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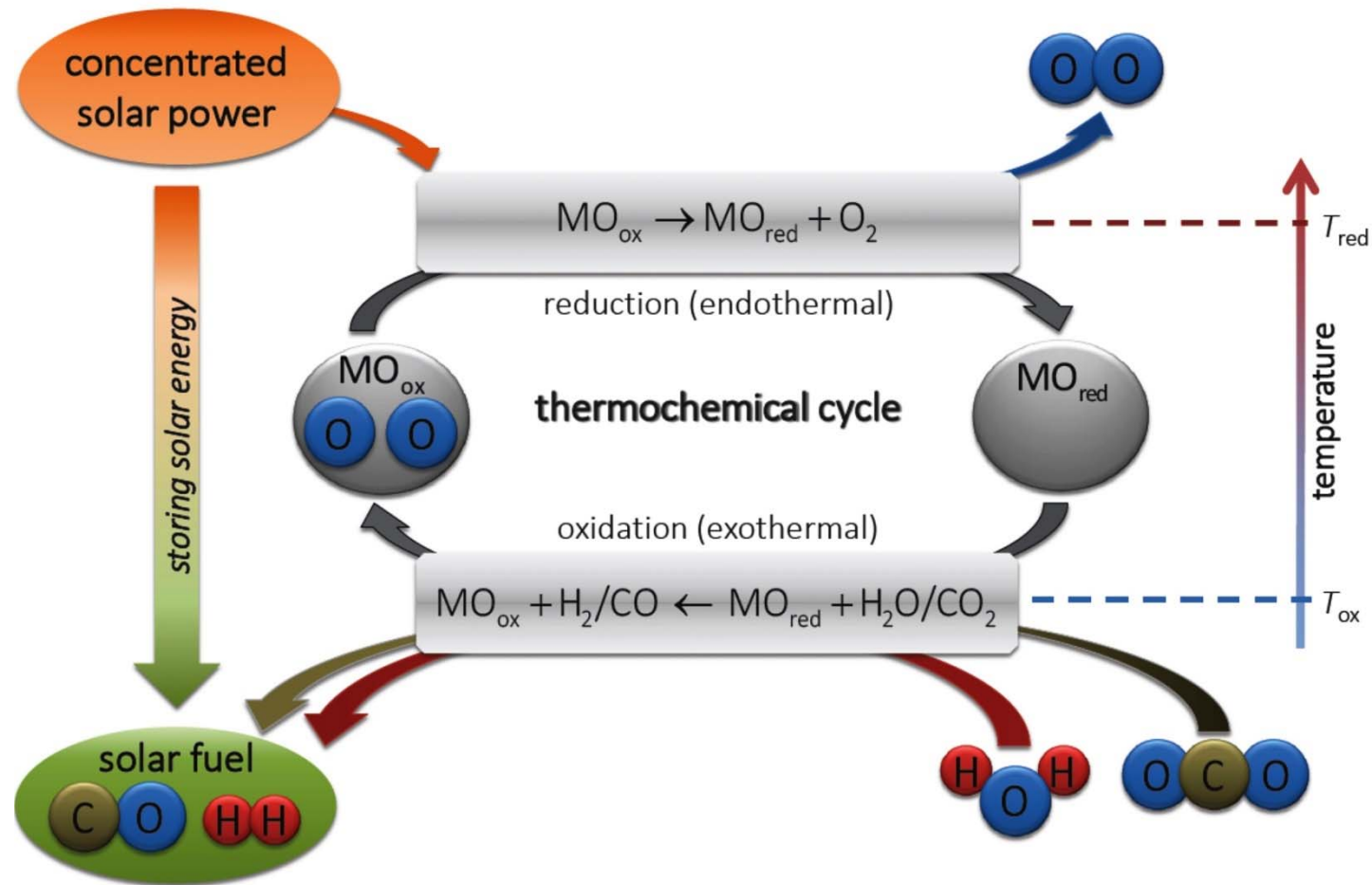
Knowledge for Tomorrow



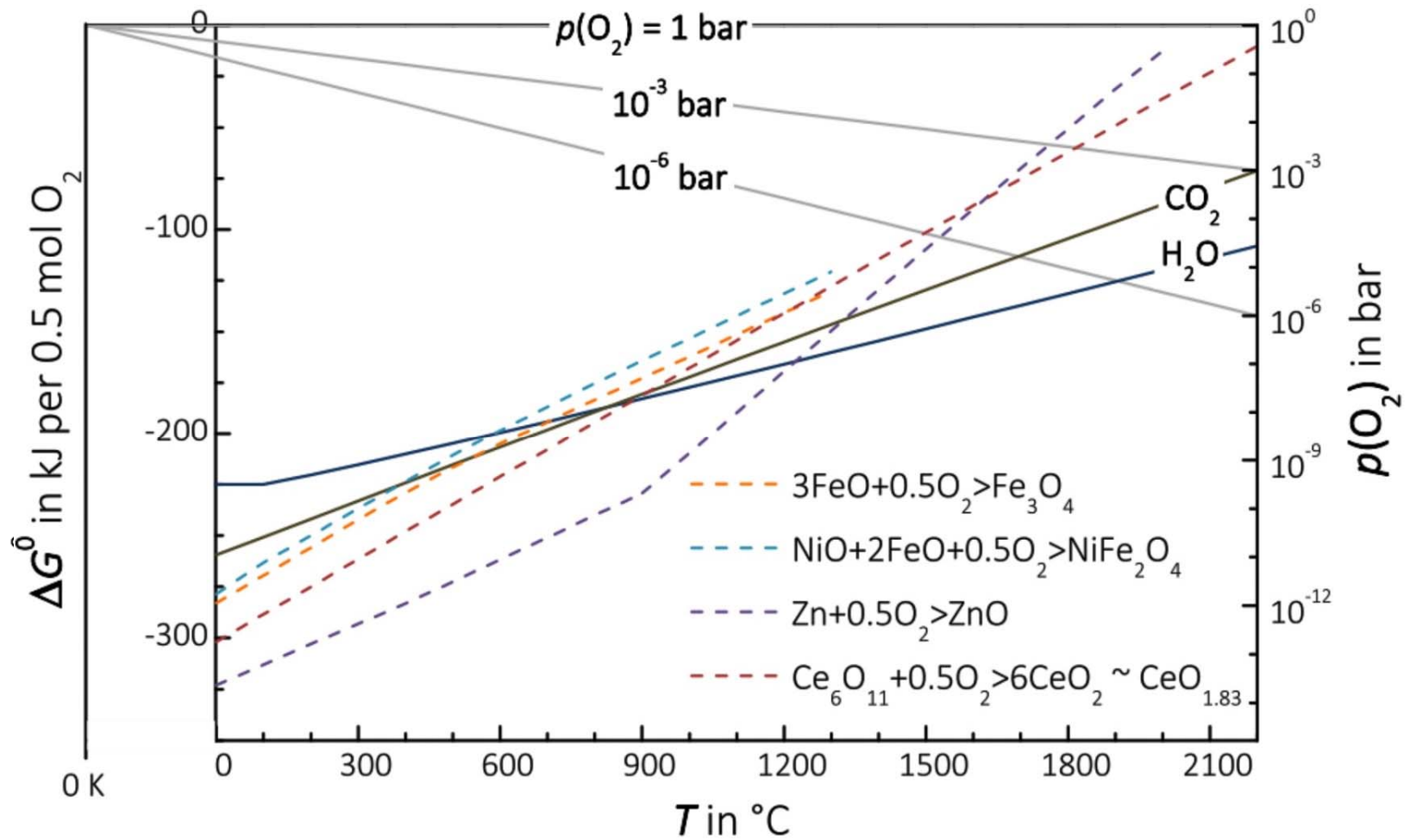
Institute of Solar Research



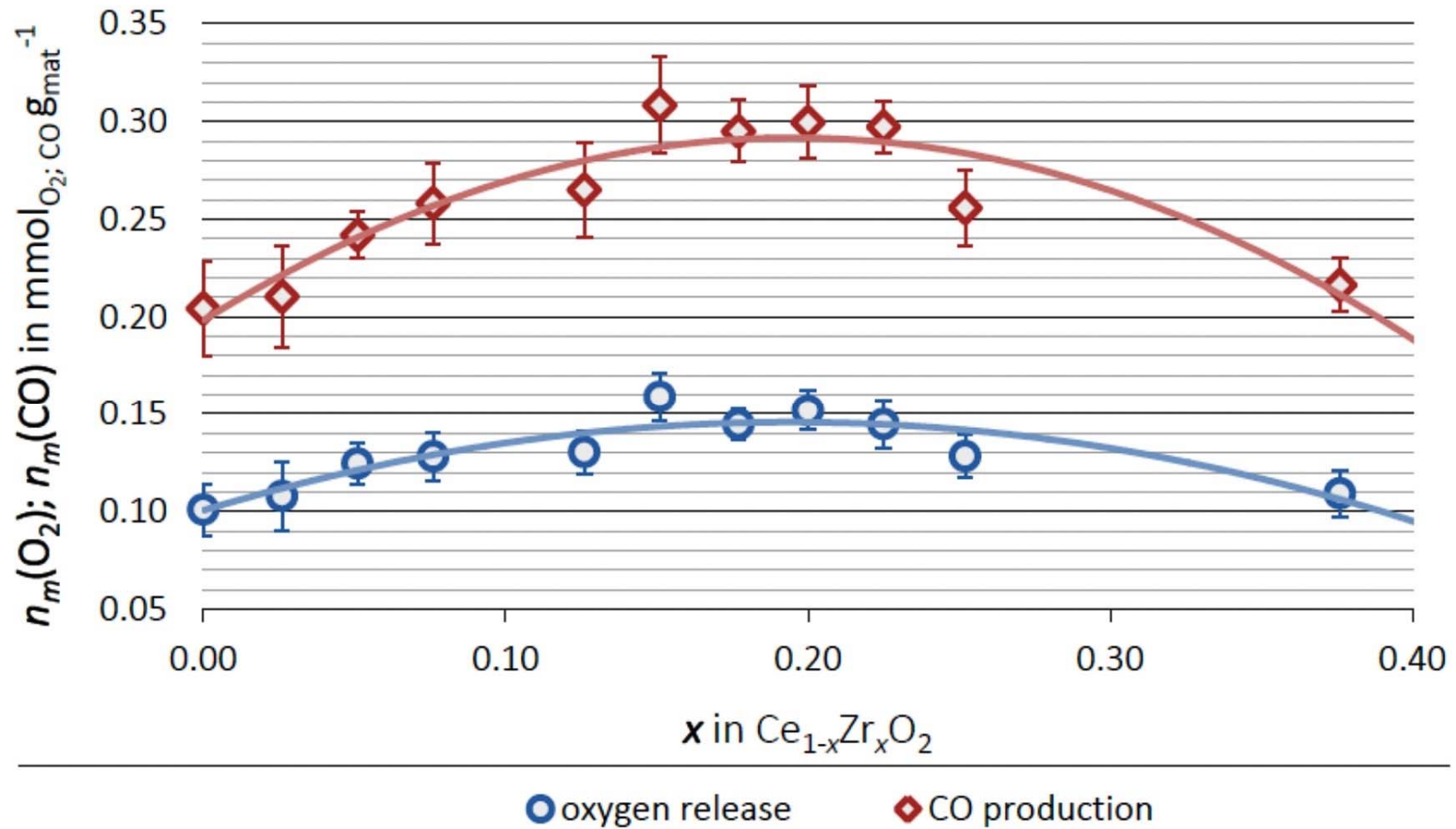
Thermochemical Redox Cycles for Synthesis Gas



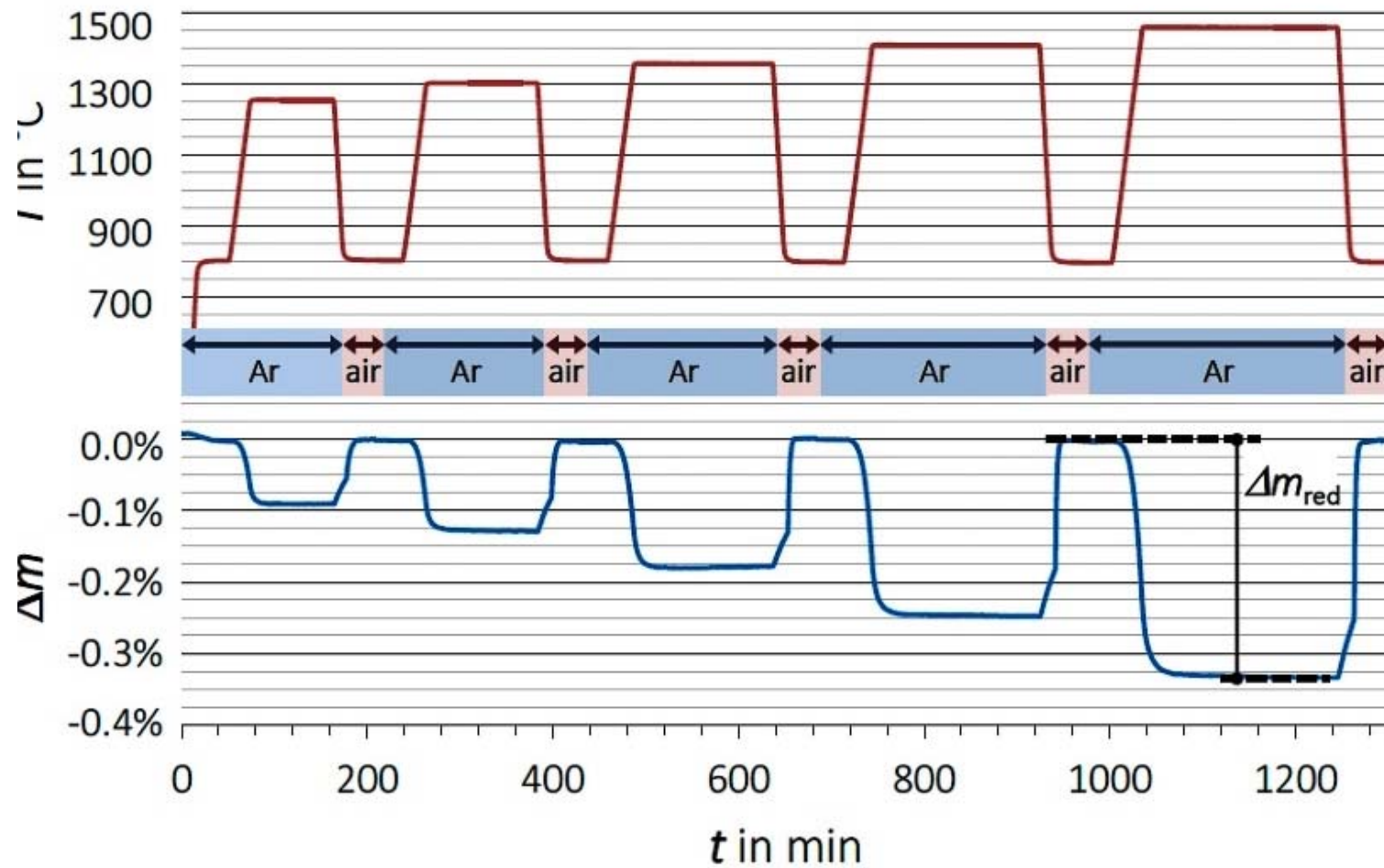
The Bottle Neck: The Redox Material



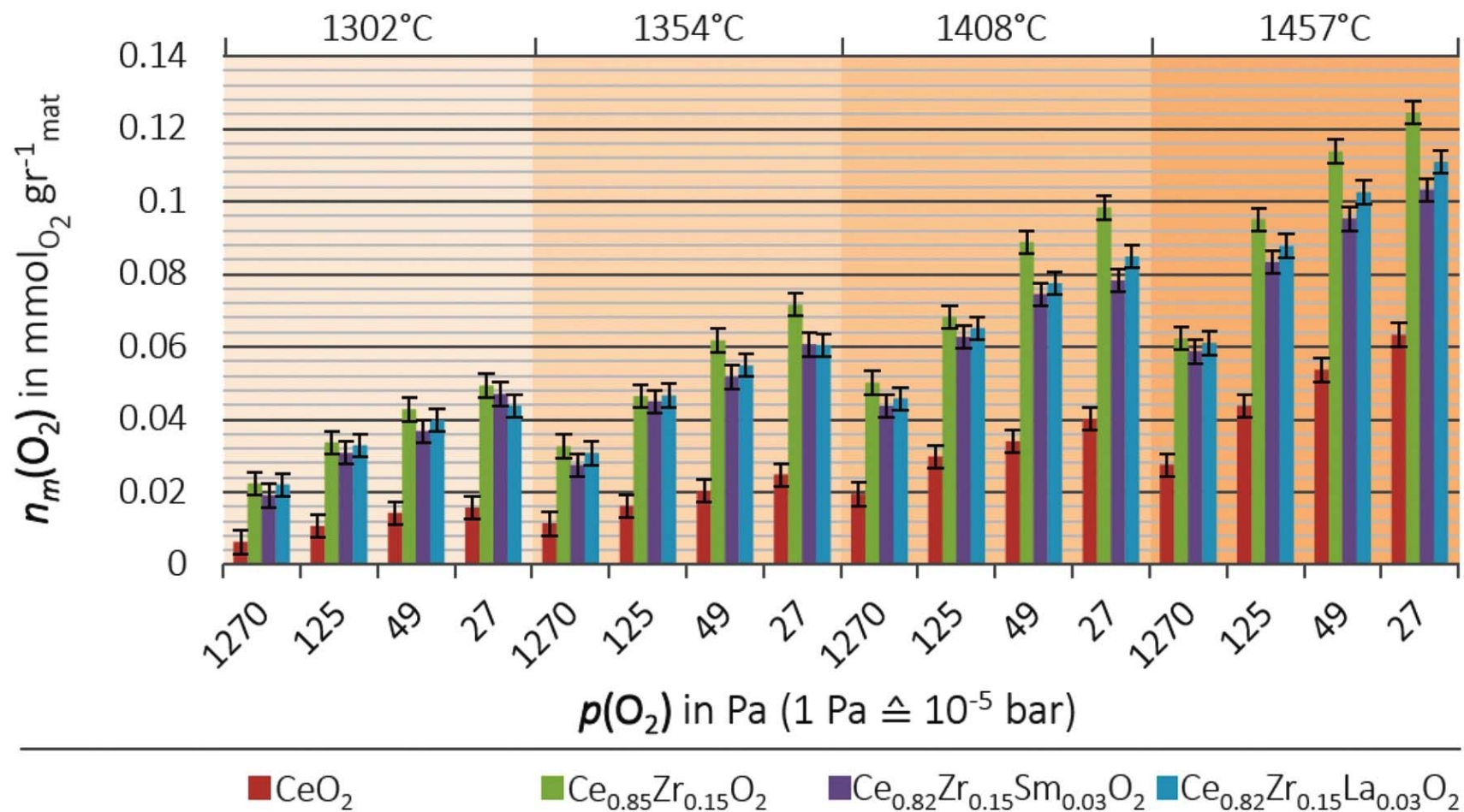
Doping Results



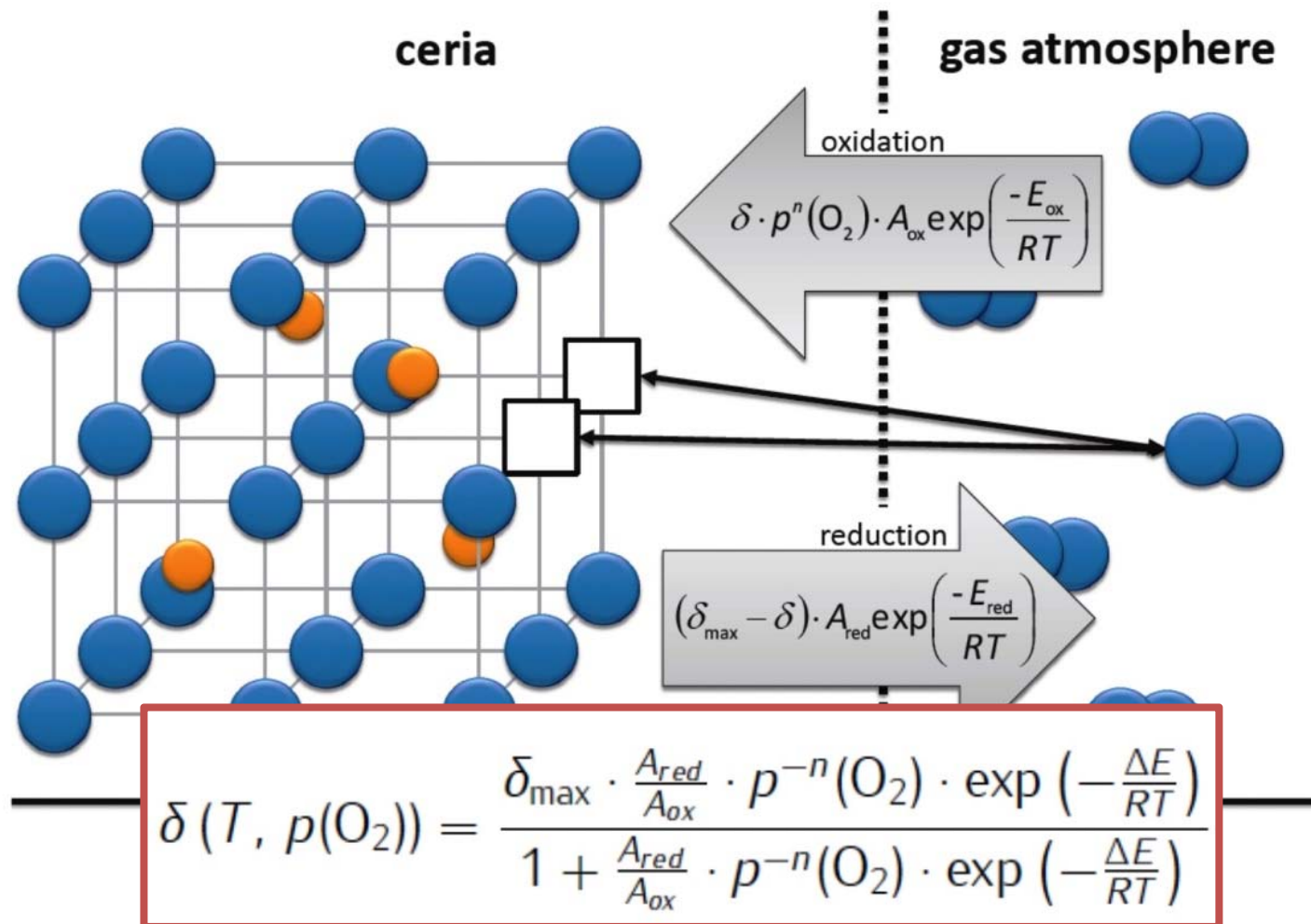
Reduction in Equilibrium



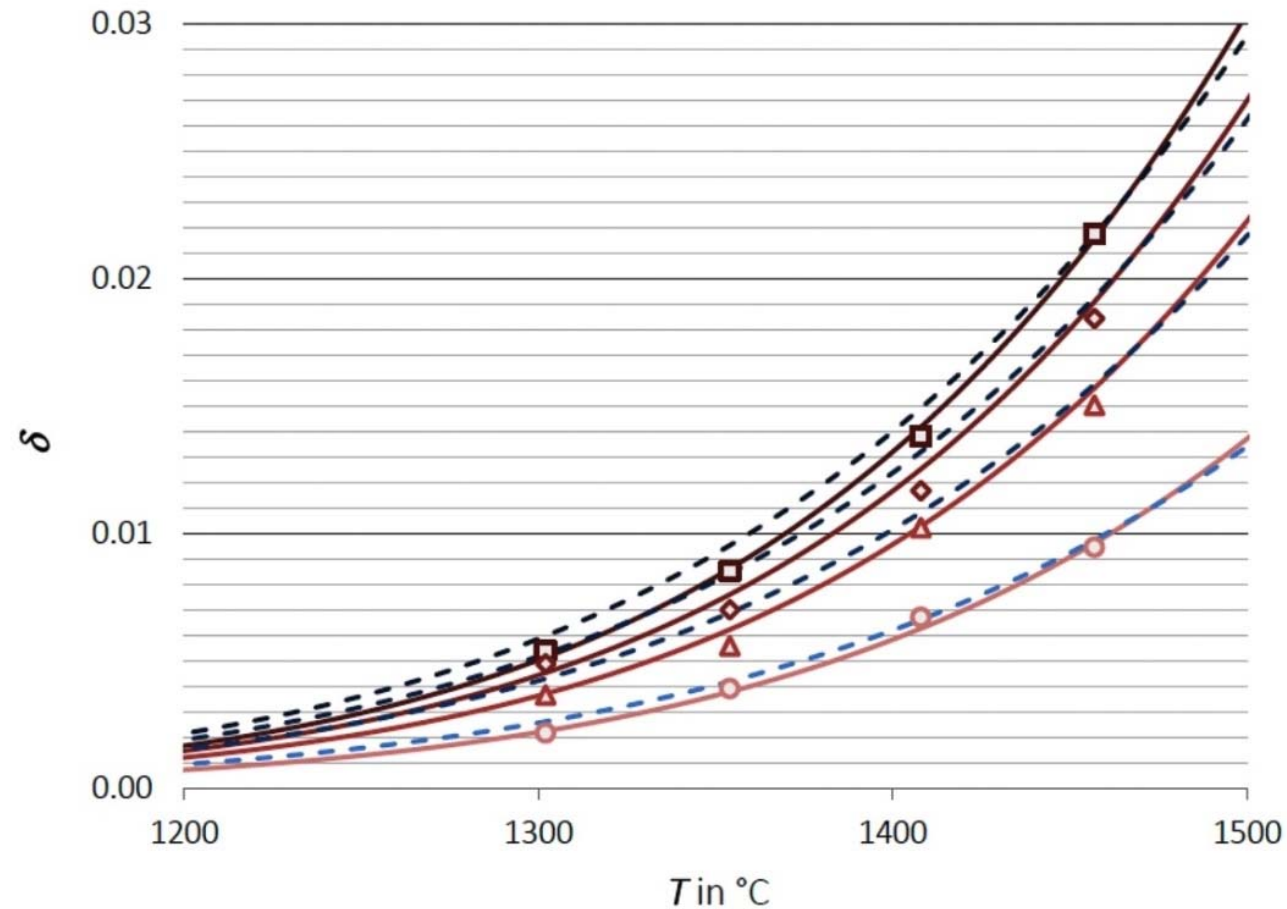
Results in Equilibrium



Feeding a Physical Reaction Model



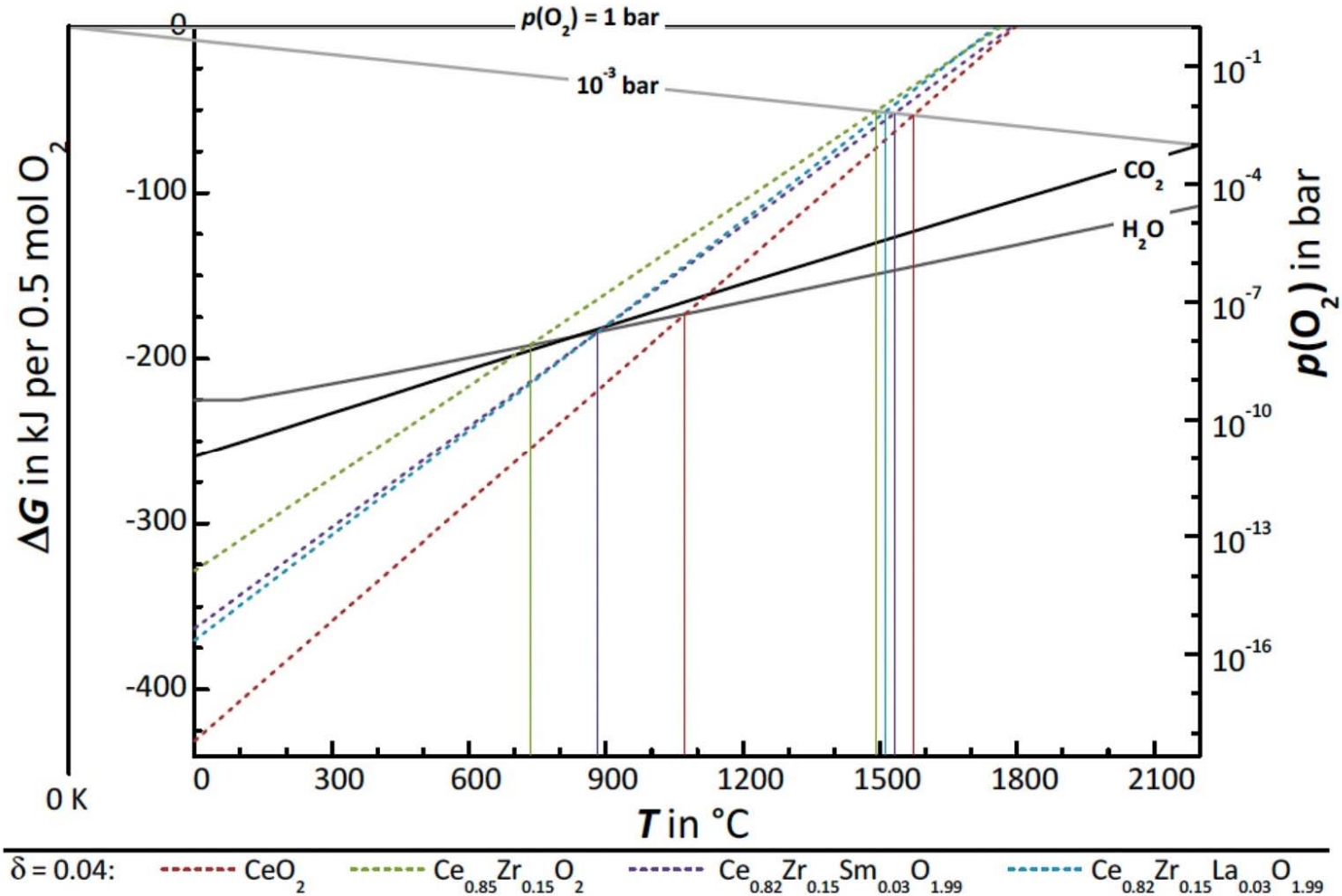
Feeding a Physical Reaction Model



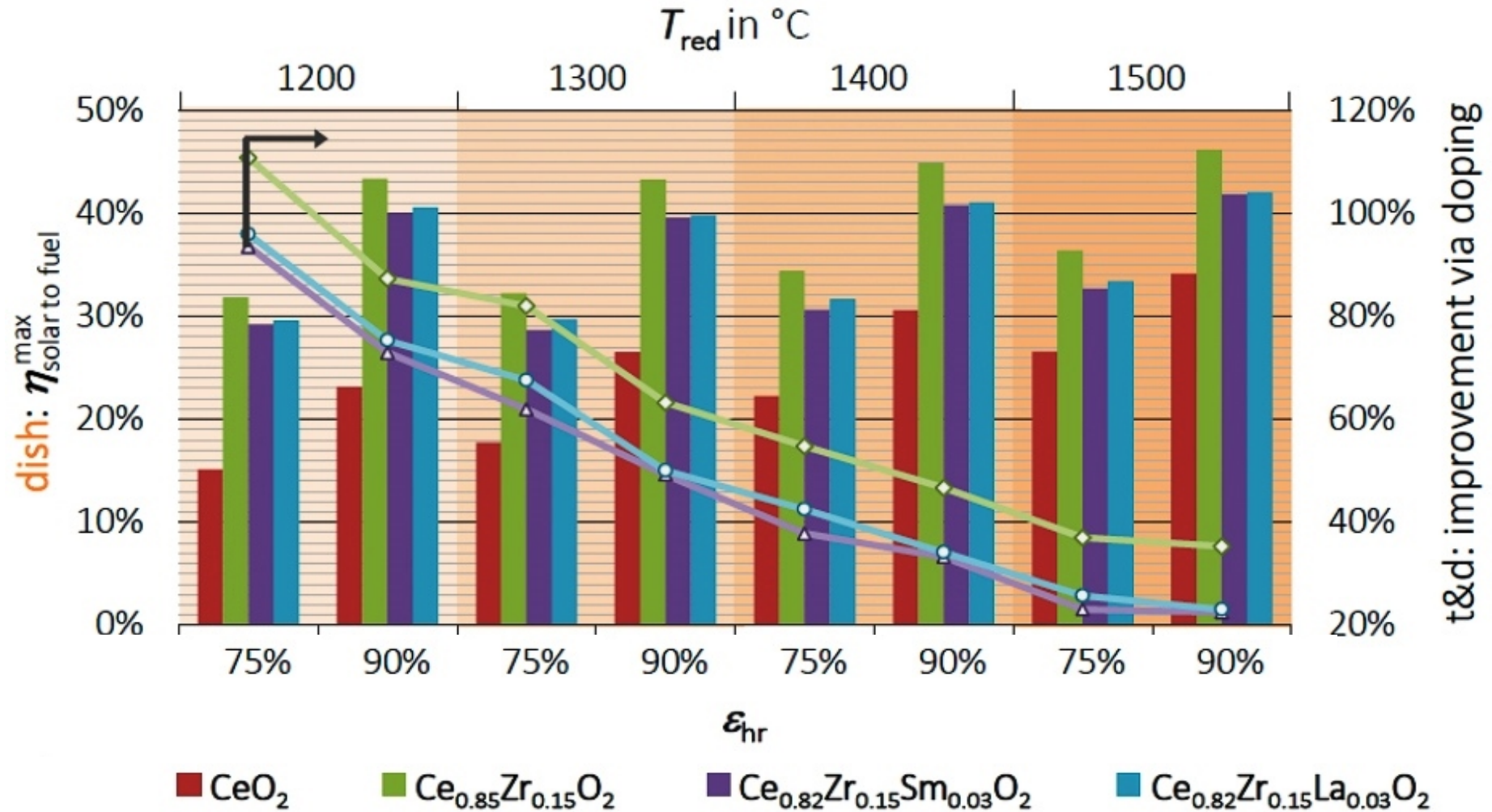
experimental data	■ 27 Pa	◆ 49 Pa	▲ 125 Pa	○ 1270 Pa	$p(\text{O}_2)$ in Pa
fits own parameters	— 27 Pa	— 49 Pa	— 125 Pa	— 1270 Pa	(1 Pa \triangleq
fits parameters [Bulf 13]	- - - 27 Pa	- - - 49 Pa	- - - 125 Pa	- - - 1270 Pa	10^{-5} bar)



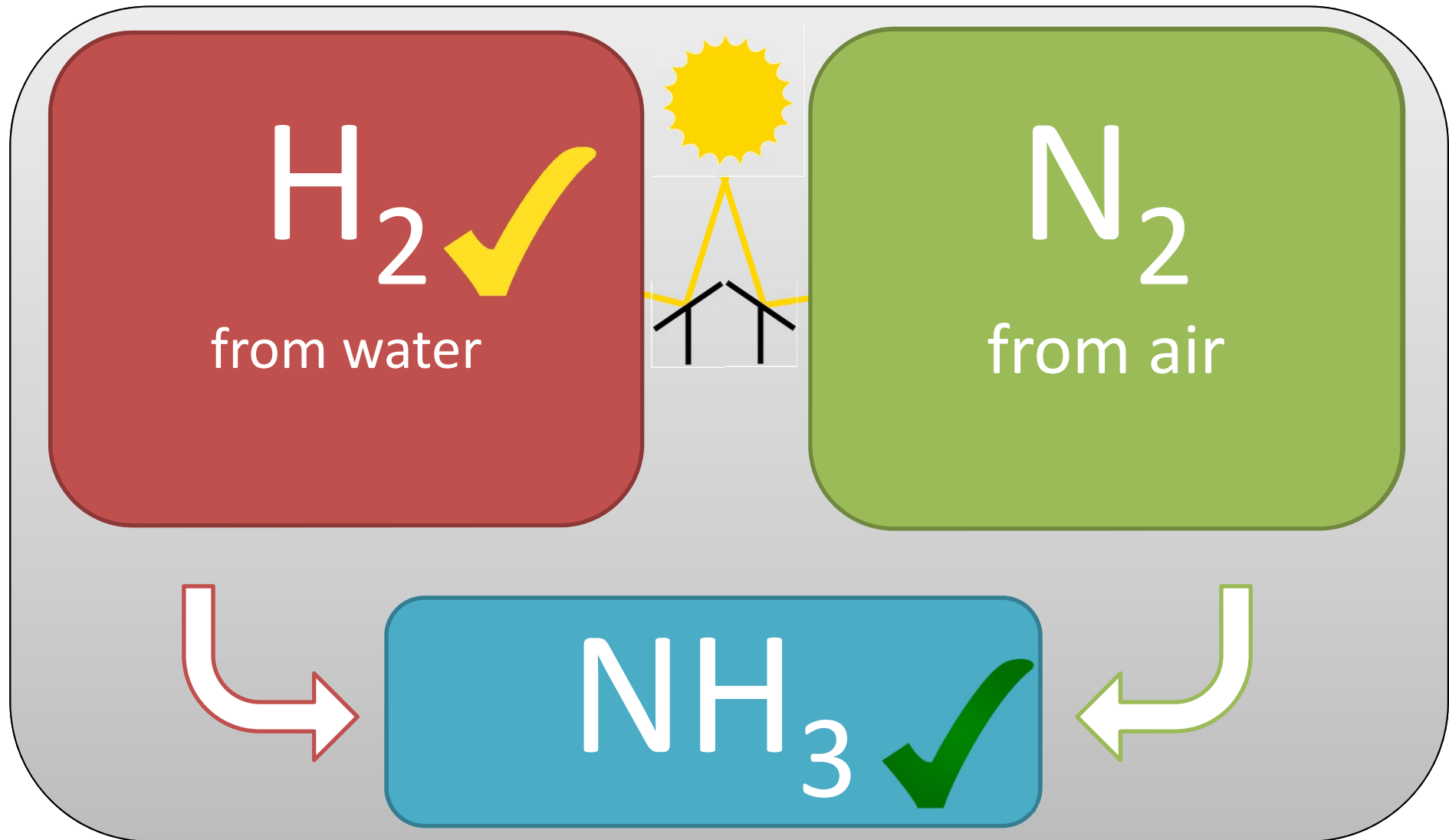
Ellingham Diagrams of Doped-Materials



Basic Efficiency Calculations

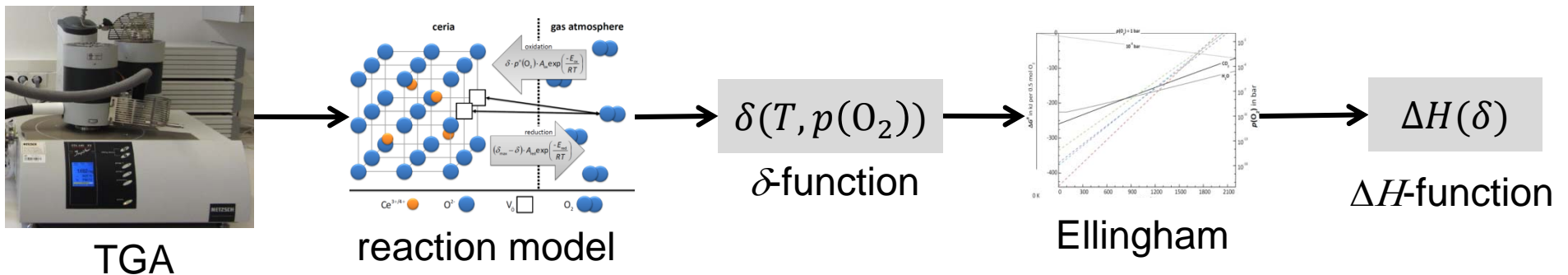


New Idea: Ammonia Production



Conclusions

- Ceria-based materials are the most promising materials for Solar Fuels
- Doping yields significant improvements
- Data of equilibrium measurements (varying T and $p(\text{O}_2)$) can feed physical reaction model yielding a $\delta(T, p(\text{O}_2))$ -function that can be used to construct Ellingham diagrams (reduction enthalpy and entropy)



- New idea: Using a combined thermochemical cycle to produce H_2 and N_2 , the precursor for Ammonia

